BECVAROVA, Hana; HANC, O.; MACEK, K.

Course of transformation of benzaldehyde by Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Folia microbiol. 8 no.3:165-169 163.

1. Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague 3. (ALDEHYDES) (METABOLISM) (SACCHAROMYCES)

HACEK, K.; VANECEK, S.; BEGVAROVA, H.

Chromatographic determination of some intermediate products of ephedrine synthess. Coll Cz Chem 29 pps. 18311-315 Ja 64

1. Forschungsinstitut für Pharmazie und Riochemie, Prag.

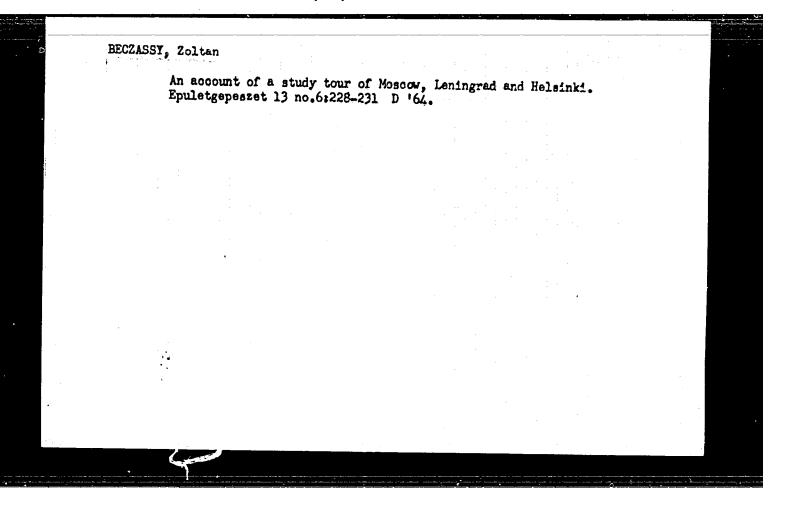
"Introduction to mathematical logic" by Cunther Asser. Reviewed by Jiri Secvar. Cas pro pes mat 87 no.2:235-237 162.

BECZASSY, Z.

"Observations concerning the designing and guiding principles for the water equipment and canalization of kindergartens." p. 117.

EPULETGEPESZET. (Epitoipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 8, No. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959. Uncls.



BECZE, J.

"The Kind of Mules We Need in Hungary", P. 122, AGRARTUDOMANY, Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

BECZE, J.; VASKUTI, L.

"Experiences Gained From the Correct Raising of Mule Foals", P. 124, (AGRARTUDOMANY, Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

BECZE, JOZSEF.

AGRICULTURE

A szamar tenyesztese es az oszver. Budapest, Mezogazdasa i Kiado, 1955. 130 p.

Monthly List of East European Agessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3 March 1959 Unclass.

HUEGHY/Form Animals. Horses.

Q

.bs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92553.

Author : Cseh, S., Becze, J.

Inst : AS hungary

Mitle : Parasympathetic Stirulants in the Treatment of

Sterile Heavy Draft Horse Mares.

Orig Pub: Acta veterin Acad. sci. hung. 1957, 7, No 1, 1-10.

Abstract: the parasympathetic stimulants, enterotomin and

escrine speeded up the advent of estrus after perturitien and shortened its duration. The average number of days until estrus appeared after giving birth was: in the experimental rares 7.3 days, and in the control rares - 8.7 days. The duration of estrus was correspondingly 5.54 and 6.25 days. The number of fecundated animals in the experimental

Card : 1/2

36

Becze, J.; Bertok, L.

Histological investigation of the testical of hubrids and biochemical inbestigation of the ejaculation of rules. p. 361.

A MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA V. OXZTALYA BOLOGIAI CSOPORTJANAK KOSIEMENEI. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 2, No. 3, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (LEAI). LC. Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan 1960 Uncl.

BRUZE, J.

Investigation of the (minital function of hybrids with female genital organs of mules. p. 155.

A MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA V. OXZTALAY BOIOGIAI CSOPORTJANAK KOSIEMENEI. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 3, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (REAI). IU. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan., 1960. Uncl.

HUNGARY

BMCZE, Jozsef, Dr; Rosearch Institute for Animal Breeding (Allattenyesztesi Kutato Intezet) (director: TANGL, Harald, Dr, doctor of agricultural sciences), Department of Biology of Reproduction (Szaporodasbiologiai Csztalya) (chief: BECZE, Jozsef, Dr. candidate of veterinary medicine)

"Data on the Physiology of Ho; Proliferation and Proliferative Disturbances."

Budapest, Makyar Allatorvosck Laoja, Vol 17, No 12, Dec 62, pp 469-471,

Abstract: The author discusses the relationship between quality of fodder and the age of sexual maturity in hogs. The oestrous cycle, the difficulties in determining the time of ovulation accurately and the most suitable time for copulation for the avoidance of polyspermic processes is discussed.

[1 Soviet,9 Western references]

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37

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BECZE, J.			
	Histochemical studies on placentae of healthy and atrophic porcine foetuses. Acta veter Hung 12 no.2:157-163 '62.		
	1. Dept. of Biological Reproduction, Research Institute for Animal Husbandry, Budapest.		
			,

BECZE, Jozsef, dr., az allatorvostudomanyok kandidatusa; HOLDAS, Sandor, dr., a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok kandidatusa

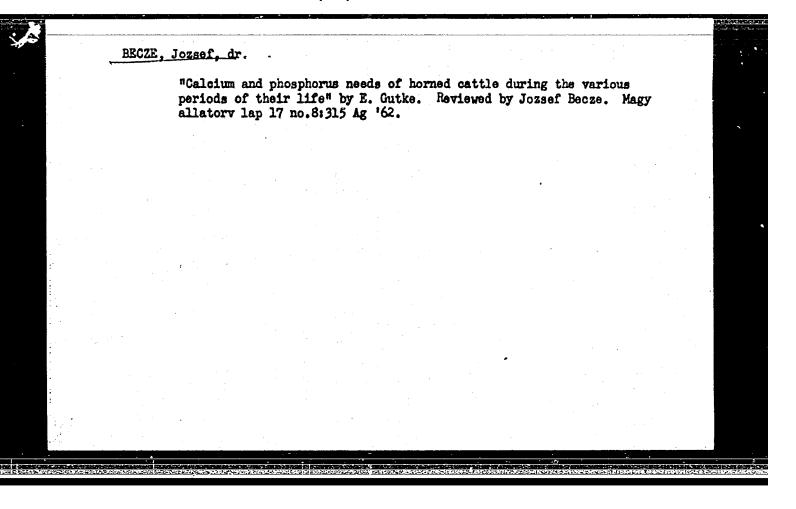
Effect of vitamin A on the reproduction processes of sows. Magy allatory lap 17 no.7:251-253 J1 '62.

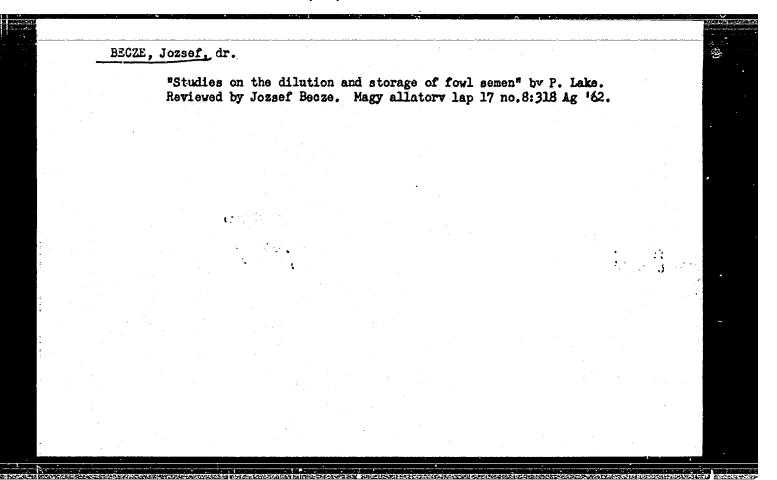
1. Allattenyesztesi Kutatointezet (igazgato: Tangl Harald dr., a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok doktora) Szaporodasbiologiai Osztalya (vezeto: Becze Jozsef dr., az allatorvostudomanyok kandidatusa) es Sertestenyesztesi Osztalya (vezeto: Kertesz Ferend dr., a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok kandidatusa).

BECZE, Jossef, dr., az allatorvostudomanyok kandidatusa; HOLDAS, Sandor, dr., a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok kandidatusa

Effect of vitamin A on the reproduction processes of sows. Magy allatorv lap 17 no.7:251-253 J1 '62.

l. Allattenyesztesi Kutatointezet (igazgato: Tangl Harald dr., a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok doktora) Szaporodasbiologiai Osztalya (vezeto: Becze Jozsef dr., az allatorvostudomanyok kandidatusa) es Sertestenyesztesi Osztalya (vezeto: Kertesz Ferend dr., a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok kandidatusa).





BECZE, Jozsef, dr.

"Examination of the breeding capacity and fertility of Swiss brown bulls in natural mating" by W. Engler, A. Celayir. Reviewed by Jozsef Becze. Magy allatorv lap 17 no.8:318 Ag '62.

Examination of the conception and animal breeding problems in conjunction with the first (earlier) mating. Allattenyouztes 13 no.4:289-301 P 164.

1. Division of Reproduction Riology of the Research Institute of Animal Breeding, Budapest. Submitted May 10, 1964.

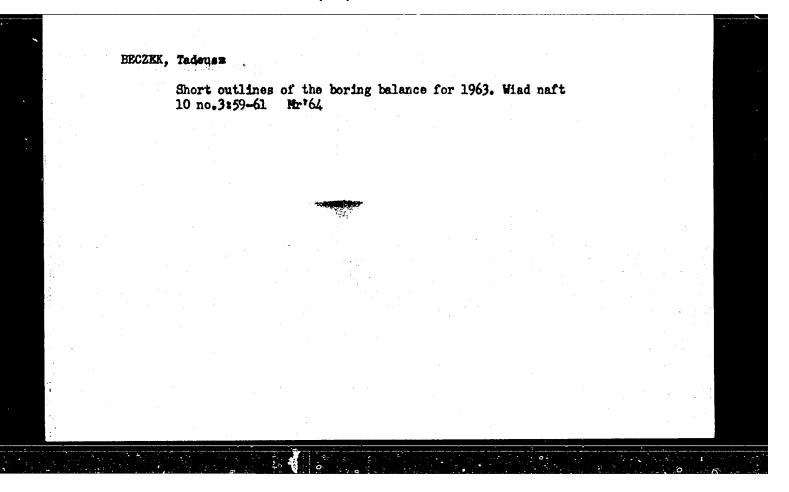
HUNGARY

BECZE, Jozsef, Dr.; Research Institute of Animal Breeding (director: TANGL, Harald, Dr., dr of agr. sci.), Department of Reproduction Biology (head: BECZE, Jozsef, Dr., cand. of vet. sci.) (Allattenyesztesi Kutatointezet, Szaporodasbiologiai Osztaly).

"Study of Factors Inducing Seasonal Ovulation in Sheep Using the Monoestrous Breed Cigaja, with Special Emphasis on the Separation of the Effects of Light Conditions and Hormonal Variations."

Budapest, Yagyar. Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 2, Feb 66, pages 67-71.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Studies were conducted for the possible evaluation of the respective influence of light conditions and hormones, and of their interaction, on the seasonal estrus of the cigaja, regarded as a monoestrous breed of sheep. Twenty of 30 ewes lambed in February were kept in dark stables for increasing lengths of time between 20 Apr-8 Jun, the most unfavorable period of conception, while the rest were kept under normal conditions. Ten animals kept in dark stables were given progesterone plus P. M. S. (serum of pregnant mares). For 7 days, 10 mg/animal/day of progesterone was administered and 1000 I.U. of P.M.S. on the 8th day. The same treatment was given to animals kept under normal conditions. All of the animals on hormone therapy plus changes in light came into heat and 6 lambed (7 lambs). After hormonal treatment alone, 6 ewes came into heat and 4 lambed (4 lambs). Of animals exposed to changing light conditions alone, 1 came into heat and lambed. 2 Hungarian, 19 Western references.



GIFRMANSKI, Adam, mgr inz.; BECZEK, Tadeusz

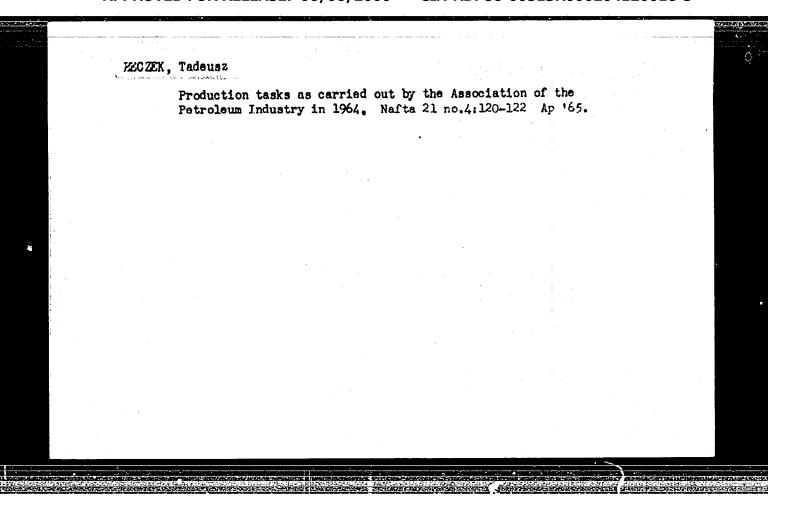
Course of performance of the Swidwin 3 borehole. Nafta Pol 20 no.2:40-44 F '64.

1. Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Naftowego, Warszawa.

BECZEK, Tadeusz

Borings in 1963. Nafta Pol 20 no. 7: 93-195 Jl '64.

1. Association of Petroleum Industry, Warsaw.



S/137/62/000/011/002/045 A052/A101

AUTHORS:

Beczkowski, Włodzimierz, Deminet, Henryk, Długosz, Józef, Garbaciuk, Tadeusz, Gaska, Bohdan, Gaska, Zdzisław, Izbicki, Wacław, Łuczak, Szymon, Maciesowicz, Roman, Morawski, Romuald, Szczepanik-Dzikowski, Zbigniew

TITLE:

Continuous furnace for shield annealing

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 10, abstract 11B56P (Pol. pat., no. 44895, September 21, 1961)

TEXT: A continuous vertical type inverted U-shaped furnace for shield annealing consists of corresponding heating through compartments with electrical heating. A chain conveyer with suspenders (or baskets) for annealed pieces passes through the furnace, whereby in the lower part of the furnace the conveyer passes through gates—ith attachments filled with a liquid (e.g. water). When the workpieces are charged the conveyer with suspenders sinks into the liquid and emerges already in the heating compartments. In its surface part the liquid is in a state near to boiling and the vapor produces the necessary shield in the

Card 1/2

Continuous furnace for shield annealing

S/137/62/000/011/002/045 A052/A101

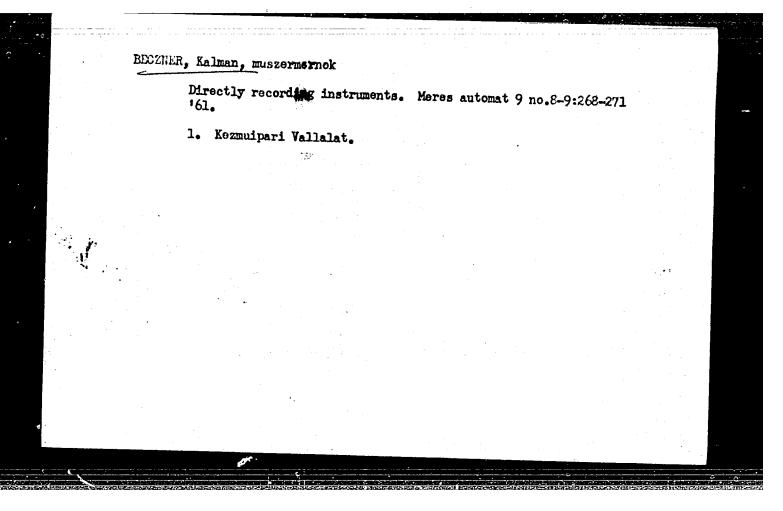
furnace. To stir the shielding atmosphere and to equalize the temperature, ventilators are installed in the middle of two branches of the furnace.

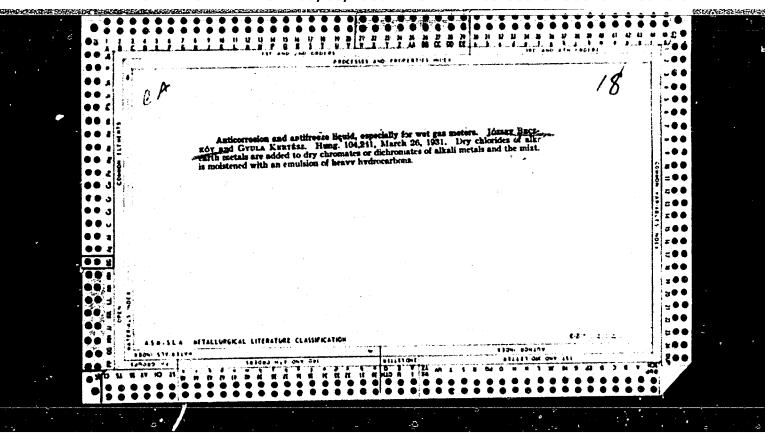
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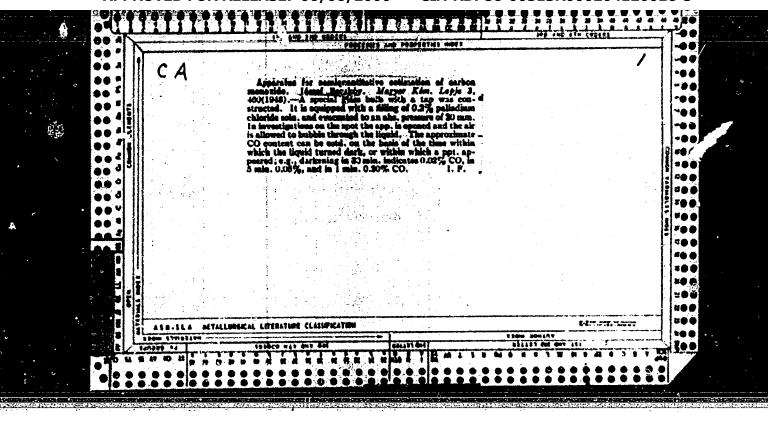
S. Glebov

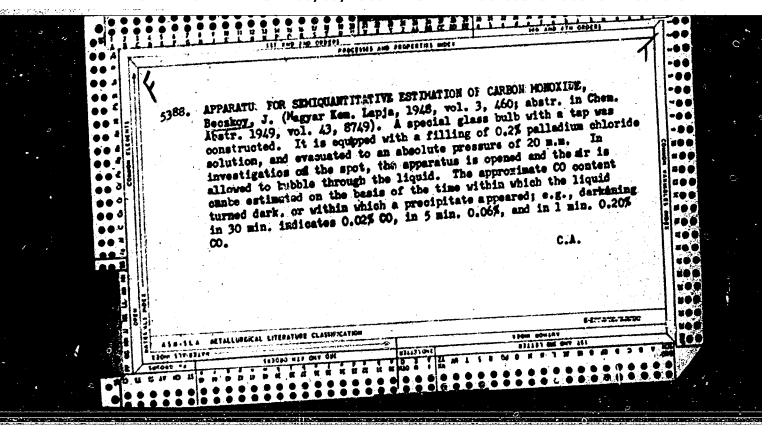
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

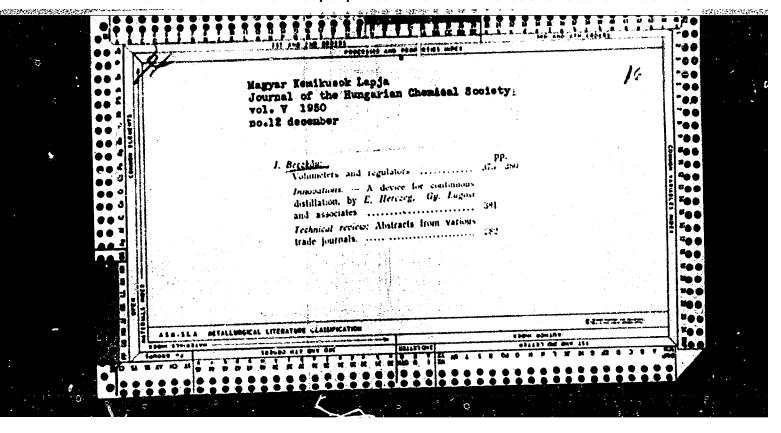
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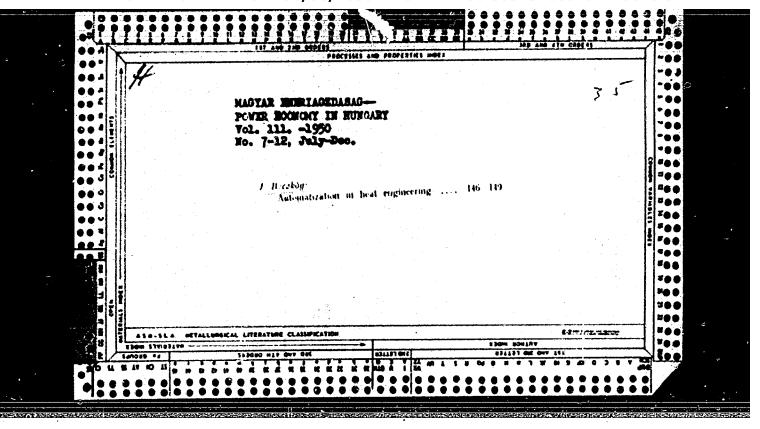


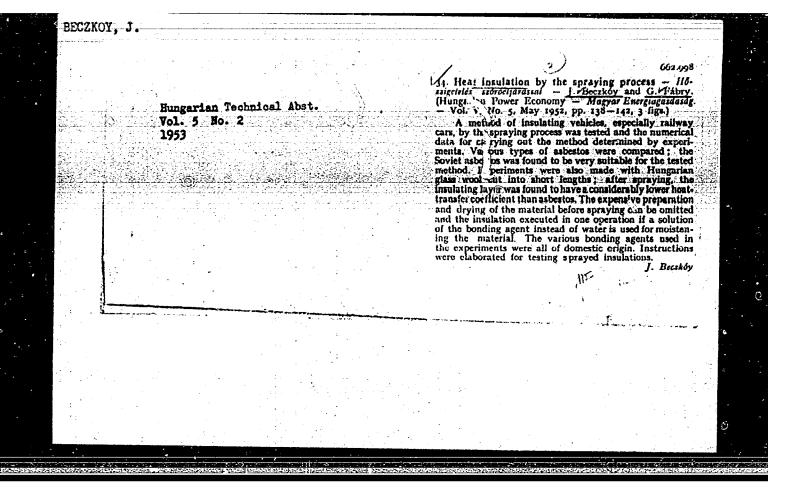


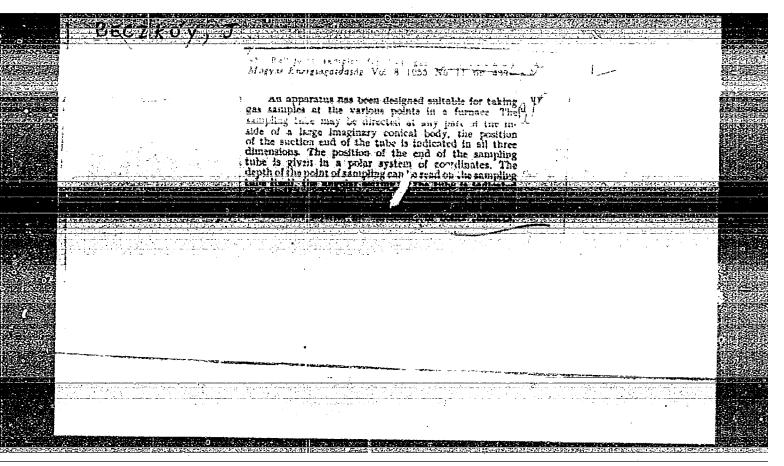












BECZKOY, J.

"A new filling liquid for Rabe's manometer."

p. 121 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 2/3, May/June 1957 Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (ZEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

BECZKOY, J.

"New trends in the instrumenting of heat power engineering."

p. 289 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 5/6, Aug. 1957 Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

BECZKOY, J.

"The water dynamo."

p. 291 (Energia Es Atomtechnika) Vol. 10, no. 5/6, Aug. 1957 Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

Magnetic railroad sensing devices. Przegl kolej elektrotech 15 no.1: 23-24 Ja '63. 1. Dyrekcja Okregowa Kolei Panstwowych, Olsztyn.

L 2153-66 EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2 GS ACCESSION NR: AT5007951 UH/0000/64/000/000/0819/0820 44,85 AUTHOR: Burgov, N. TITLE: Concerning the formation of the high-energy μ-meson beam SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 819-820 TOPIC TAGS: high energy particle, muon, particle beam, pion ABSTRACT: To obtain a beam of µ-mesons of high energy (of the order of several hillion electron-volts) is a rather complex problem, because the u-meson appear wainly during the decay of w-mesons, and the free-path length l_{π} (in meters) of wmesons of large momentum p_{π} is great. The length is given by the relation Further, a μ -meson of given momentum can appear as a result of the decay of a w-meson whose momentum lies within wide limits. Thus, in order to obtain a beam of high-intensity u-mesons it is necessary to select u-mesons that have been obtained from the decay of wemesons of various momenta and at various distances from the point of formation of the w-meson. This problem can be solved by applying a strongly focusing channel which consists of quadrupolar lenses. The

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007951

cost, rowever, of such a channel will be rather high, because it must consist of a large number of lenses. To obtain a beam of u-mesons the authors propose employing a system of parallel conductors along which a high-strength current flows. The m-mesons and the \u03c4-mesons obtained during their decay move in the directions close to the axis of the conductors. The authors study the magnetic field of ninfinite round conductors parallel to each other and arranged at the corners of a regular n-gon. The field is described by the vector potential

$$A_{x}=A_{y}=0,$$

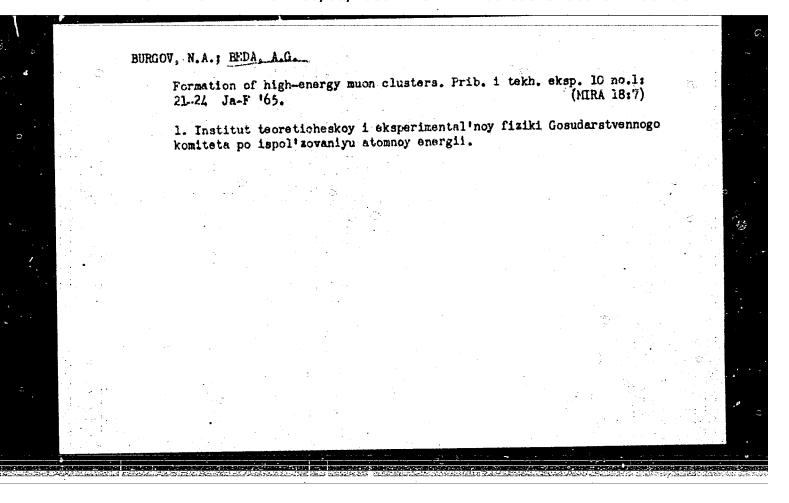
$$A_z = A_y = 0,$$

$$A_z = -\frac{0.17}{n} \ln \left(R^{2n} + r^{2n} + 2R^n r^n \cos n\varphi \right).$$

where I/n is the current in each of the conductors, in amperes; R is the distance from center of the regular n-gon to each of its corners; r and \$\phi\$ are polar coordinates. The motion of a charged particle around such a system of conductors, with certain simplifying assumptions, is discussed on the basis of the percinent equations of motion. Particles of one sign describe oscillatory motions around such a system conductor. Particles of another sign are deflected to the side of this system. The motion is determined by a certain dimensionless parameter:

8 = 16700 p(Hev/c)

L 2153-66 ACCESSION NR: AT5007951 The mathematics laboratory of the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (R. S. Guter, N. V. Harchenko, and Ye. F. Leferov) solved by the Monte Carlo method the problem of the motion of w-mesons and w-mesons in the magnetic field of the indicated system of conductors and the problem of the incidence of u-mesons against a target of given diameter. The trajectories of the w-mesons proceeding from a point lying on the axis of symmetry were traced. The proposed system for the separation of µ-mesons, it is concluded, is considerably cheaper than a system connected with a channel made of quadrupolar lenses. At the present time electrical tests are being conducted on one section of such a "meson-guide" made full size. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental noy fiziki GKAE SSSR (Ins-ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy I Experimental Physics, GKAE SSSR) SUBMITTED: 26May64 -ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP. NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000



BEDA, A. G., BURGOV, N. A., DAVYDOV, A. V., and BIZINA, G. YE.,

"Resonance Absorption Experiments with the 63 sec Ag107 Isomeric State,"

report presented at the 3rd Intl. Conf. on the Mossbauer Effect, Cornell Univ., New York, 4-7 Sep 63

BIZINA, G.Ye.; BEDA, A.G.; BURGOV, N.A.; DAVYDOV, A.V.

Experiments on the resonance excitation of an isomer state in Ag107 with a mean lifetime of 63 seconds. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.5:1402-1413 N '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

G. Ye.; BEDA, A. G.; BURGOV, N. A.; DAVYDOV, A. V.

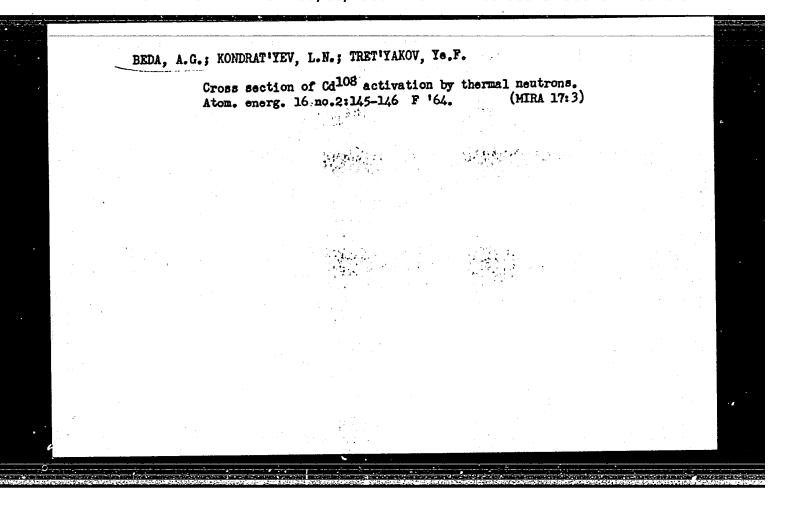
"Resonance Exciation of the Isomeric State of Ag 107 with Mean Life 63 sec." report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Toilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

ITEF (Inst Theoretical & Experimental Physics)

BISINA, G. Ye.; BEDA, A. G.; BURGOV, N. A.; DAVYDOV, A. V., Moscow

"The experiments on resonant excitation of the isomeric state of ${\rm Ag}^{107}$ with mean life time 63 sec."

report submitted for Intl Conf on Low & Medium Energies Nuclear Physics, Paris, 2-8 Jul 64.



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	ACCESSION NR: AP5007017	S/0120/65/000/001/0020/0024	13	
	AUTHOR: Burgov, N. A.; Beda, A	and only sure of the sure of t	72 B	
	TITLE: Shaping a high-energy mu-	meson beam		
	SOURCE: Prince y i takhnika eksper			
	Topic witels and marginal property	17/m-bin(10th		
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		eyir an carrying a undirectional newy oven (including a numerically calculat		
SCHOOL S	that the above set of wires is capab	le of retaining in its vicinity most of I	m=	
	included a model which consisted of	demesons. An experimental verification of a 12-cm diameter 1-m long brass to	e with s	
	number of 1-mm copper wires sire	tched inside and deployed around a 1.6)-cm	
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Acc ENON NR. AB-00700.

Simulated the mu-mesons. As the actual shaper was expected to he 60-m long and required currents up to 40 ks. Its thermal and mechanical characteristics were studied on a 12-m section; the section was tested with 40-ka pulses and proved to be sturdy enough. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 10 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKAE)

NO REF SOVI 001 CTHER: 000

BEDA, A.G.; KONDRAT'YEV, L.N.; TRET'YAKOV, Ye.F.

Half-life of Cd¹⁰⁹. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.7;1092 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

BEDA, E., inzh.; PETERSON, A., inzh.; BEGUNOV, I.; KALENT'YEV, V., inzh.; PRIKHOD'KO, V., inzh.; CHERTKOV, V., inzh.; KOLOMYYCHENKO, V., inzh.; BIKEYEV, V., inzh.; KOGUYENKO, B.

Exchange of expericace. Avt. transp. 43 no.1:49-54 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

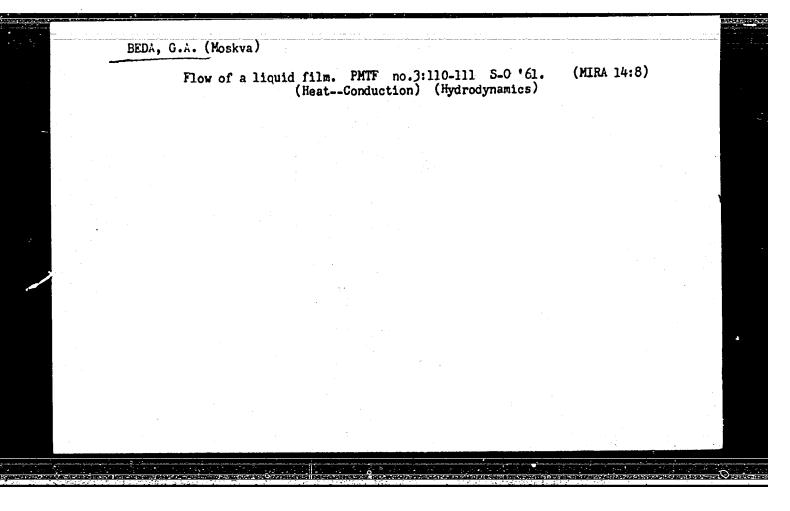
EEDA, Gy., Kandidat der technischen Wissenschaften

Data en a question of the experimental analysis of dynamic plastic traction. Acta techn Hung 49 no.3/41311-317 '64.

1. Technische Universitat für die Schwerindustrie, Lehrstuhl für Mechanik, Miskole.

BEDA, G.A. (Moskva); YEPISHKIN, Yu.A. (Moskva)

Some problems in liquid film flow. Inzh.zhur. 1 no.2:60-68 '61.
(Boundary layer)



BEDA, G.V., kand.pedagogicheskikh nauk

Comparative method in painting. Trudy NPI 74:63-70 159.

1. Kafedra arkhitektury Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo ininstituta.

(Painting)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOTATION

sov/4086

Beda, L. M., L. N. Korolev, N. V. Sukhikh, and T. S. Frolova

Programma avtomaticheskogo differentsirovaniya dlys mashiny EESM (Automatic Differentiation Program for the HESM [High-Speed Electronic Computer]) Woscow, 1959. 19 P. (Series: Elektronnyye vychislitel'nyye mashiny)

Sponsoring Agency: Akadem'ya nauk SSER. Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy tekhnili.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for programmers and engineers working

COVERAGE: The booklet contains a general description of a program and method for the analytical differentiation of functions on the Boviet high speed digital computer BESM. The method and program were worked out at the Institute of Precise Mechanics and Computer Technology, Academy of Sciences USSR. At the end of the book are found blockdiagrams for BESM solution of the following mathematical problems: the representation of a mathematical expression by a sequence of pairs; the representation of the derivatives of elementary pairs; and the synthesis of card 1/2

APPROVED FOR PELEASE: 06/06/2000 Cont.) CIA-RDP86-00513R000204120016-5

a formula for a derivative. No personalities are mentioned. are no references.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS: None given

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QA76.8.B4B4)

Card 2/2

SOV/28-58-6-21/34

AUTHORS:

Entin, I.I., Beda, N.A., Engineers

TITLE:

The Development of a Standard for Converter Steel

(Sozdat' standart na konverternuyu stal')

PERIODICAL:

Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 70-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the last years, the technical conditions for experimental samples of converter steel have been developed. A comparison is made here with Bessemer steel. It has been shown that the resistance, the yield and lengthening values are the same for both types. Table 2 shows that the gas content in converter steel is equal to that in open-hearth steel. The chemical composition is given in table 3. The resilience of welding seams of open-hearth steel MSt.3kp and converter steel KSt.3kp is shown in table 4. It is recommended to develop a new standard for converter steel with new designations for the different

Card 1/2

steel types.

BEDA, N.I., inzhener; KATSHEL'SON, G.M., inzhener.

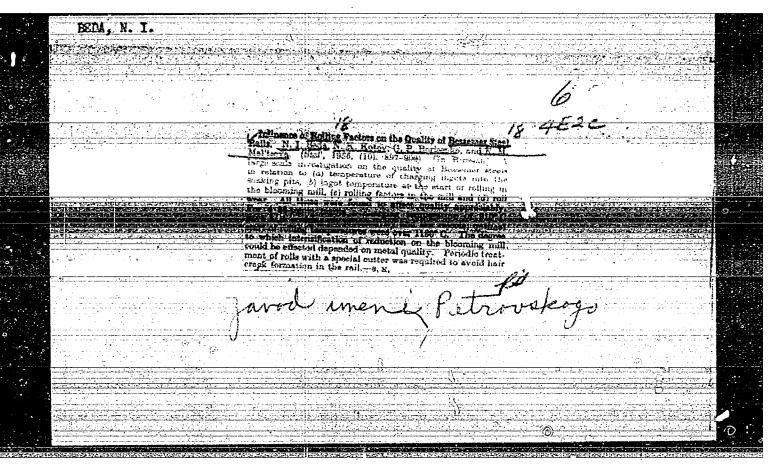
Putting into practice flat-shaped ingot rolling in a thick-plate mill. Stal' 16 no.1:36-41 '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Zavod imeni Petrovskogo.
(Rolling (Metalwork) (Steel ingots)

FILIPOV, S.N., inzhener; BEDA, H.I., inzhener; BORISENKO, G.P., inzhener.

The adjustment of wire rolling mill guides. Stal' 16 no.7:614-619 J1 '56. (HLRA 9:9)

1. Zavod imeni Perryskogo.
(Rolling (etalwork)) (Wire)



AUTHOR: Beda, N.I., Borisenko, G.P., Ing., and Galemin, M.P. Dots.

TITLE: Rolling of rails using a split calibre on blooming mill rolls. (Prokatka rel'sov s primeneniyem razreznogo kalibra v valkakh bluminga)

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, pp. 431 - 435 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: This paper is a contribution to the discussion on the rational calibration of rails. The influence of the initial height of billets and the use of a fourth traperoid pass and changes in the shape and dimensions of the open (lower) part of the traperoidal passes on the quality of rails was investigated. In order to eliminate the influence of steel making and other technological factors half of the ingots from each ladle of each experimental melt was rolled on a blooming mill 1000 in 17 passes into billets 210 x 165 mm (1 series) or 220 x 165 (II series) and the second half of the ingots into billets 190 x 165 mm. Then all the billets were rolled according to Fig. 1 on a mill 800. The influence of the height of billet on the quality of rails is shown in Table 1. The traperoidal pass with displaced line of split is shown in Fig. 2 and the deformation of metal in traperoidal passes is shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Mechanical properties of rails rolled with 3 Card 1/2 and 4 traperoidal passes respectively were compared: bending

BEDA, N.I.

AUTHOR: Beda N.I. Head of the Central Plant Deboratory im.

TITLE: Works Laboratories in 1957. (Zavodskiye laboratorii

v 1957 godu)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, No.8, pp. 1 - 5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Heads of central works laboratories at various enterprises give reviews of current and projected research and development work. zn.I. Beda of the imeni Petrovskiy Works, discusses an 8-m blast furnace which has been built and into which it is proposed to blow oxygen to give deep penetration and also cokeoven or natural gas and on whose stoves a new firing system is to be tried. He also mentions the following: de-sulphurisation of molten pig iron with lime is being studied; work on converters includes the use of oxygen together with iron oxides or lime/ore briquettes and process improvements to improve yields; further work is to be done on top blowing of open-hearth pig iron with pure oxygen in basic converters and on improved linings; the open-hearth and casting group have studied ingot shapes and pouring conditions and flat ingots have been advantageously adopted; improvements on rolling have followed studies of shearing and the use of bigger slabs for type 14XfC steel; metallographic studies of the plate mill have led to considerable Cardl/4 economies; the rolling-mill section are working on the provision

Works Laboratories in 1957.

130-8-1/20

basicity determinations. Research work at the Azovstal Works (Zavod "Azovstal'") is described by M.T. Bul'skiy, F.F. Sviridenko and N.T. Berilov, engineers. There, fluxed-sinter practice is being adopted and radio-active isotopes are to be used for studying the movement of materials in the blast furnace and the wear of the lining; extensive work on the automation of the blast-furnace process. For steel-making, a sinter with a basicity of 5-7 is to be adopted because of favourable results in trials. Pre-refining of pig iron in ladles with oxygen/steam mixtures is being continued. Thermit-type mixtures are to be used in hot tops and ways of reducing ingot-cracking are being investigated. Rail failures and the possibility of using arsenic-containing steels are also being studied. N.P. Zhetvin, head of the central works laboratory of the "Serp i Molot" Works, describes some of the most int esting of the fifteen researches carried out in collaboration with production personnel. These included the improved hot-top practice for killed-steel ingots, acceleration of decarburisation by vacuumtreatment (jointly with the Metallurgy Institute AN SSSR Card3/4(Institut Metallurgii AN SSSR)), the use of different methods

FEDA, W. I.

AFANAS'IEV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; HEDA, N.I., inzh.; MITROFANOV, A.A.,

RYZHKOV, P.Ya., inzh.; KOTOV, N.E., inzh.; FILIPPOV, S.W. [deceased],

inzh.

Quality of converter rimmed steel produced with an oxygen blast.

Kislored 10 no.4:5-13 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Steel)

133-8-5/28

AUTHORS: Afanas vev, S.G., Shumov, M.M., Epshteyn, Z.D., Andryev, T.V., Beda, N.I., Korobov, I.I., Kostenetskiy, O.N., Lifshits, S.I., Rubinskiy, P.S. and Filipov, S.N.

TITLE: Production of steel in top oxygen blown convertors.

(Vyplavka konverternoy stali pri produvke kislorodom sverkhu).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), No.8, 1957, pp.693-700 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: After transfer of the Bessemer melting shop to the top oxygen blowing convertor practice, it produced 250 000 tons of steel. Summary of the operation of the melting shop is given in this paper. The melting shop consists of 3 convertors of 16.5 m3 capacity, with a hydraulic tilting mechanism (Fig.1), with single layer lining from periclase-spinel bricks. Mean service life of the lining is about 150 heats. Lining bricks are ignited to 1680 for 8 hrs. The wear of convertor lining is shown in Fig.2. Water cooled tuyere for oxygen blowing is shown in Fig.3. Waste gas purification system consists of scrubber, ventury scrubber and cyclone (Fig.4). The efficiency of gas cleaning: dust content reduced from 40-50 g/m³ to 0.2 - 0.5 g/m³ (Table 1). The composition of the pig iron supplied from a mixer was as follows: Si 0.5-1.0%, Mn 1.0-1.7%, S 0.04-0.10%, P 0.07-0.11%. As a cooling

133-8-5/28

Production of steel in top oxygen blown convertors. (Cont.) first blowing period are shown in Figs.6 and 7 respectively in the form of frequency curves. A number of experimental melts with single slag was also carried out with satisfactory results. The comparison of nitrogen content in convertor and open hearth steels (CT.3 km) in the form of frequency curves is shown in Fig.8. The comparison of the operating results using additions of ore in small portions and addition of ore before blowing with water additions to oxygen for the control of metal temperature during blowing is given. The monthly output of the shop increased from 13 450 t in October 1956 to 42 323 in May 1957. The monthly consumption of materials per ton of steel is given in Table 2 and the frequency distribution of melts with different yields in Table 3. The duration of blowing period varied from 13 to 22 min. The duration of the whole production cycle should be 32 min. but in actual fact it lasted longer due to longer blowing times and organisational stoppages. It is concluded that as a result of the introduction of the practice of blowing basic pig iron with technically pure oxygen from the top in basic convertors, mild rimming steel is produced little different in properties from the

Card 3/4

FILIPPOV, S.N. [decessed]; BEDA, N.I.; KRASOVSKIY, L.V.; HYSHKOV, P.Ya.; MASHKOVA, A.K.

Rails made of basic converter steel (with upper oxygen blast).

Biul. TSNIIGHM no.22:51-52 157. (MIRA 11:5)

(Railroads—Rails)

FILIPPOY, S.N. [deceased]; HEDA, N.I.; ALIMOV, I.G.; RYZHKOV, P.Ya.; LEVIN, P.G.; GORTUCHKO, I.G.; ZADOROZHMAYA, M.A.; YOLKOVA, L.A.

Building up steel rools. Hul. TSWIIGHM no.22:54-55 '57.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Zavod im. Petrovskogo.

(Electric welding) (Rolls)

AUTHORS: Beda, N.I. and Kotov, N.K., Engineers SOV/133-58-6-14/33

TITLE: In the Plant imeni Petrovskiy (Na zavode im. Petrovskogo)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 6, pp 518 - 519 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

1) An improvement in the technology of the converter process with top blowing with technically pure oxygen in order to increase the yield of good metal and stability of a basic lining. It was established during an investigation of 1 030 experimental heats that during blowing of mild converter rimming steel, the process can be carried out without the removal of slag. The sulphur and phosphorous content do not increase, the yield of metal increases and the duration of heat is decreased by 2.5 to 3 minutes. The stability of the chrome-magnesite lining is not affected. The results of experimental heats (336 heats) in which additions of iron ore in the course of blowing instead of water were made, indicated that the yield of metal increases (due to the reduction of ore) and the spraying out of metal decreases. The proportion of overheated melts (temperature above 1 630 °C) does not increase but the proportion of heats with the content of sulphur above 0.051% increases. The use of ore-lime briquettes was also tested. The yield of metal increases by 1 - 1.4%, the duration

In the Plant imeni Petrovskiy

SOV/133-58-6-14/33

of heat decreases by 2 min., the content of sulphur and phosphorus remains unchanged, the proportion of overheated heats decreases by a factor of 2. The experiments are being continued. An investigation of the dependence of the sulphur content in blown metal on the sulphur content of pig established that in order to obtain sulphur in steel not higher than 0.04%, the pig iron should contain no more than 0.05% S, not less than 1.5% Mn and not more than 0.6 - 0.7% Si. As a result of these investigations, the output of the melting shop increased by 4% and mean life of lining increased 2-5 times. The costs of production of steel decreased by 30%.

2) An investigation of the quality of oxygen-blown converter metal in order to widen the field of its application. The production of oxygen-blown converter metal in 1957 amounted to 45% of the total production of steel on works. In chemical composition, mechanical and technological properties, the metal completely corresponded to appropriate standards (ChMTU 5567-56, GOST 380-50, GOST 4231-48, etc). In the content of gases (nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen), macro and microatructure, weldability, impact strength at normal, after artificial ageing at + 20°C and at negative temperatures

In the Plant imeni Petrovskiy

SOV/133-58-6-14/33

(0°, -20°, -40° and -60°C) rolled products from oxygen-blown converter metal were practically the same as from a corresponding open-hearth metal. On the basis of the investigation of properties of the oxygen-blown converter metal, new standards were developed and approved for rolled semis for telegraph wire from steel KTO9 (ChMTU-TsNIIChM 1-57 instead of GOST 5567-56 and ChMTU-TsNIIChM 2-57) and for crane mils from steel K62 (ChMTU-TsNIIChM 3-57). The requirements in these standards do not differ from those for openhearth metal.

3) An investigation of the durability of refractories and the development of technology of production of refractory bricks for lining top-blown converters operating with oxygen

An increase in the durability of chrome-magnesite bricks was obtained by a rational method of firing, final temperature 1 700°C soaking for 8 hours, from 1 520°C the rise of temperature being 5-7°C/hr. This method of firing increased the softening temperature under load to 1 670 - 1 680°C. The service life of converter linings increased by a factor

Card 3/4

In the Plant: imeni Petrovskiy

SOV/133-58-6-14/33

of 2.5 and the consumption of bricks per ton of steel decreased by a factor of 2. The work on further improvement

of the refractory lining is being continued.

1. Steel--Production 2. Steel--Quality control 3. Furnaces

Card 4/4 --Operation 4. Oxygen--Applications 5. Refractory materials--Effectiveness

AUTHORS: Beda, N.I. and Kotov, N.K., Engineers SOV/133-58-6-31/33 TITIE: In the Plant imeni Petrovskiy (Na zavode im. Petrovskogo) PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 6, p 575 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An improvement in the technology of production of cast iron ingot moulds in order to increase their durability. In 1957, the consumption of ingot moulds on the works decreased by 3-5 kg/ton of steel. This was due to: a) casting of closed bottom ingot moulds with top edges bevelled and a cast belt in the form of a local thickening. The life of 436-ton ingot moulds increased from 45 to 65 castings; b) the use of a new type of ingot mould, 3.5-tons for killed metal, rolled into sheets. Ingot moulds are cast with longitudinal ribs and wide faces and a ring-like belt, protecting the mould from the formation of longitudinal and transverse cracks; c) successful mastering of the technology of casting durable ingot moulds using a mixture of blast furnace (50%) and cupols (50%) iron.

Card 1/1 1. Molds--Production 2. Cast iron--Applications 3. Cast iron--Casting

sov 133-58-7-19/27

Beda, N.I. and Kotov, N.K. , Engineers AUTHORS:

At the Works imeni Petrovskiy (Ha zavode im. Petrovskogo) TITLE:

Stal', 1958, Nr 7, pp 641 - 642 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

1) An investigation of conditions under which coefficients of consumption of metal in rolling mills can be decreased. On a rail mill, a decrease in the consumption of metal was obtained mainly in the rolling of square semis from rimming and tube metal. The economy was obtained due to the following measures: rational cutting of hot products rolled on mill 800; the use of ingots of weights appropriate the control of the control riate to the weight of the semis rolled; introduction of 5-ton ingots of rimming metal in addition to 4.2-ton ingots; the use of an addition of a thermal mixture to the head part of rimming ingots (1/3 scale and 2/3 calcined sand) and an improvement in the quality of the surface of ingots (by changing teeming conditions). A decrease of metal consumption in the production of round tube semis was obtained due to: shortening of ingot tops (450-mm instead of 600-mm with an increased conicity of their side faces (20% instead of 10%); thus decreasing the weight of ingots (from 4.36 ton to 4.27 tons) and the Cardl/2 weight of the crop end (from 15.5 to 14.5%) without any

At the Works imeni Petrovskiy

SOV/133-58-7-19/27

deterioration of the macrostructure of tube semis; a decrease in the bottom crop end from 2 to 1% and a redistribution of a 1% bottom crop end between blooming shears (0.5%) and hot-cutting saws. Economies on other mills were obtained by measures similar to the above quoted. The economy in rolling sheets was due to the introduction of cold rolling.

2) An investigation of electrofacing of steel rolls with

On the basis of the results of an investigation a considerable improvement of the technology of an automatic hard facing of worn roll passes was obtained.

1. Metals--Processing 2. Rolling mills--Performance Card 2/2 mills--Maintenance

BEDA, N. I.

S07/133-58-7-21/27

Ryzhkov, P. Ya., Engineer, Mitrofanov, A.A., Candidate of AUTHORS:

Technical Sciences, Beda, H.I., Engineer and Livshits, G.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences

Properties of Metal Produced in Oxygen-blown Converters TITLE:

(Svoystva metalla, poluchennogo v konverterakh s

produvkoy kislorodom)

Stal', 1958, Nr 7, pp 643 - 647 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

In the first half of 1957, on the works imeni Petrovskiy, over 300 000 tons of metal was produced in converters ABSTRACT:

blown with technically pure oxygen. After rolling this was delivered to consumers instead of open-hearth metal. The following types of steel were produced: K2kp, K3kp, OKM, K10sp, K5sp, K62 (rail steel and AKNL (low alloy for accessories). In view of the above, an investigation of the properties of converter steels and their comparison with open-hearth steels was carried out. A comparison of the mean chemical composition of various converter steels (nominator) with the standard composition of

corresponding open-hearth steels (denominator) together with standard deviations (in brackets) - Table 1;

frequency curves of the content of cerbon (A), manganese (B), phosphorus (V) and sulphur (G) in steel St. 3kp, Cardl/3

Properties of Metal Produced in Oxygen-blown Converters

produced by converter (a), Bessemer (b) and open-hearth (v) processes - Figure 1; frequency curves of nitrogen content in St. 3kp steel produced by converter (a) and open-hearth (b) processes - Figure 2; lean content of gases in rolled products from converter (k), open-hearth (M) and Bessemer (B) metal - Table 2; frequency curves of values for yield point (A), yield strength (B), relative elongation (V) and relative reduction (G) of steel St. 3kp produced by converter (a), open-hearth (b) and Bessemer (v) processes; impact strength at various testing temperatures and after artificial ageing of specimens from various rolled products from converter (nominator) and open-hearth (denominator) metal - Table 3; mechanical properties of welded specimens from open-hearth (M) and converter (K) St. 3kp steel - Table 4. It was found that properties of the metal (of a similar composition to that of open-hearth) produced from pig iron in oxygen-blown converters with basic linings are equal to those of open-hearth metal and correspond to the requirements of standards MChTU 5567-56; GOST 380-50 Card2/3 and GOST 4231-48 for open-hearth metal. The content of

Properties of Metal Produced in Oxygen-blown Converters

gases, macro- and microstructure as well as weldability of rolled products produced from converter metal of heats investigated are practically the same as those from openhearth metal. Tests of specimens from rolled converter and open-hearth steel for impact strength at various temperatures and after artificial ageing did not show any substantial difference in the indices. Testing conditions were practically the same. The quality of the usual and telegraph wire from converter metal did not differ from that made from open-hearth metal. There are 4 tables and

ASSOCIATIONS:

Zavod im. Petrovskogo (Plant imeni Petrovskiy) and TsNIIChM

Card 3/3

1. Metals--Production 2. Metals--Properties 3. Blast furnaces -- Operation 4. Oxygen--Applications

BEDA, Nikolay Ivanovich; GOL'DENBERG, Ye.A., otv.red.; BELINA, R.A., red.izd-va; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn.red.

[Ways of reducing metal waste in rolling mills] Puti snizheniia raskhoda metalla v prokatnykh tsekhakh. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchnotekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960.
125 p.

(Rolling mills-Quality control) (Steel ingots-Defects)

S/130/61/000/004/002/005 A006/A001

AUTHORS:

Beda, N.I., Ryzhkov, P.Ya.

TITLE:

About the Quality of Converter Metal

PERIOD7.CA::

Metallurg, 1961, No. 4, pp. 13 - 16

TEXT: The industrial assimilation of converter metal produced with oxygen blast was started at the Plant imeni Petrovskiy in 1956 and a large number of experimental data was gathered. The results obtained show the full identity of qualitative characteristics of open hearth steel and of rimming and killed converter steel produced with top blast using oxygen of 98 - 99% purity. The steels were compared to open he ith steels as to their gas content, chemical composition, micro and macrostructure, content of non-metallic impurities, mechanical properties, cold embrittlement and weldability (Tables 1, 2, 3, 4). Welding tests performed at the Institute of Electric Welding imeni Ye.O. Paton showed that the properties of weld joints made with experimental oxygen-blown converter steel and open hearth conventional steel were equivalent. The same welding technology and filler materials may be employed for both types of steel. They are equal as to

Card 1/6

About the Quality of Converter Metal

Card 2/6

S/130/61/000/004/002/005 A006/A001

their dynamical strength. Analogous results were obtained at the Proyektstal'-konstruktsiya Institute and a number of plants. Wheel rims for 3% 76-164 (ZII-164) trucks were manufactured of converter and open hearth steel by extrusion. Satisfactory results were obtained. Rejects, due to cracks in the welds, caused by stretching, were 0.87 and 0.71% respectively. The investigation proved the suitability of converter metal for large-scale industrial use. Its quality will be raised by increasing the purity of oxygen in the blast to 99.5%. Table 1: Gas content in converter and open hearth steel

TAR	34E1	Gas cor Co	держание газов", %	Place of		
CTARE Steel	Профиль Shape	0,	N _e	H _a	Mecro anamas analysis	
KSt. 3kp KCt. 3kn	# 20 beam Banka Na 20	0.003-0.006	0,0038-0,006	0,00015	Plant im. Petrovs-	
MSt. 3kp	billet Cytynka 90×'0 мм	0,0046 0,006—0,020	0,004 0,00450,0085	0,00019	kiy To we	
•	# 20 beam Балка № 20	0,0102	0,006	0,00019	10 Me	
KCt. 10sp KCt. 1 cn	Knyr 90 am cirole	0.002-0.019	0.0050.008	J.00008	• •	

Table 1 con	ntinued-	*		114 × 12		
MSt. 10sp MCT. 10cn KSt. 25G2S KCT. 25F2C KGt. 62 sp KCT. 62cp MCT. 62cn KCT. 3xm KCT. 3xm KCT. 3xm KCT. 3xm KSt. 3kp MCT. 3kp MCT. 3kp	To me " billet Cytynka 58×58 mm crane rails Kpanosue penscu To me Juct 20 mm sheet To me " " To me " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0,0035 0,002-0,014 0,0061 0,002-0,004 0,0035 0,001-0,006 0,0027 0,0021 0,006 0,009 0,003 0,0088	0,008	0.00028 0.00020 ———————————————————————————————	Kuznetsk Combine Proyektsta Kombine Proyektsta Kombiner Kyshelkijik комбійні siya Проекістальконструк- ция То же Thstitute of Electric Институт электро-Welding сварки им. Патома im. Ye.On. Paton To же	
* The mean Card 3/6	gas content is al	nown in th	e denominator	of tre	action	

About the Quality of Converter Metal

8/130/61/000/004/002/005 A006/A001

Table 2: Comparison data on relative elongation of converter and open-heartn steel

Relative elonga	Cran K	-Jung	Crans M.Janb		
tion, 10, %	KOZNVEC- TBO DAG- BOK CO	%	MOMMY.	*	
22-23,9 24-25,9 26-27,9 28-29,9 30-31,9 32-33,9 24-35,9 26-37,9 38-39,9	15 22 61 85 120 64 37 16	3.57 5.23 14.5 20.1 28.5 15.2 8.8 3.8 0.3	35 98 159 181 166 69 19 8	4.7 13.3- 21.7 24.6 22.6 9.4 2.6 1.0 0.1	
Total Mroro	421	100	735	100	

Card 4/6

a - 3 kn (3kp) converter steel b - 3 kn (3kp) open-hearth steel c + d - Number of heats

About the Qua	-		•					A006/10				
Table 3: Com			BCTARL A		llin a -	• •	f converter		en-hea	rth ste	91	10
Rg/mm ²	KOJENSE CTBO FJABOK O	*	KOMBUS CTBO DABBOK	*	b -	3kp	open-heart Number of	th steel			•	/
24 24-25,9 26-27,9 28-29,9 30-31,9 32-33,9 34-35,9 36-37,9 38-39,9 40-41,9	7 47 173 414 749 623 318 82 20 9	0,28 1,92 7,08 16,8 30,5 25,4 13,0 3,36 1,22 0,36 0,08	2 34 127 167 188 140 70 15	0.3 4.5 17.0 22.4 25.2 18.8 9.4 2,0 0.4					•		<u>/</u>	5 -
Total Итого	2454	100	747	100						••		*
Card 5/6	•			· .					1			

S/130/61/000/004/002/005 A006/A001

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About the Quality of Converter Metal

Table 4: Data of determining the threshhold of cold embrittlement

Sheet	Method of melting	Number of heats	Range of t	ransitio	on into brittle state,		
thickness mm	Welchig	• 6	3kp ste	el	3sp steel		
			beginning	end	beginning	end	
12 20 30	Converter Open-hearth Converter Open-hearth Converter Open-hearth	2 1 2 1 +	+100 +100 +120 +120 +120 +120	-5 -10 -10 -10 0	+50 +50 +80 +80 +100 +80	-50 -50 -20 -20 -20 -20	

There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod imeni Petrovskogo (Plant imeni Petrovskiy)

Card 6/6

8/133/61/000/007/005/017 A054/A129

AUTHORS: Beda, N. I., Kotov, N. K.

TITLE: News in brief

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1961, 610

TEXT: 1) In the metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Petrovskogo (Metallurgical Plant im. Petrovskiy) tests are being carried out to replace bauxite by fluorite in the production of oxygen converter steel. Addition of 1.4 - 1.5 kg fluorite per ton of steel in rigid sack-bottom converters having a basic (magnesite-chromite) lining greatly accelerated the slag-formation in the first 3 - 5 minutes; it also promoted the blast and raised the basicity of the primary slag from 1.1 -1.2 to 1.5 - 2.3. This improved operating conditions of the lining and increased its service life from 141 to 204 smeltings. The specific consumption of periclase-spinellide bricks could moreover be reduced from 16 to 11 kg/ton of steel. 2) 35 \((3508) \) steel is produced instead of the 25 \(\text{C2C} (25028) \) brand; the new steel contains 0.40% less manganese but it has the same mechanical properties as the steel it replaces. Manganese consumption could be reduced by 12 kg/ton of steel and the cost of the metal by 1.1 - 1.2 rubles/ton. 3508 steel is suitable for reinforcement wire 6 mm in diameter. Card 1/1

S/133/61/000/007/008/017 A054/A129

AUTHORS: Beda, N. I., Kotov, N. K.

TITLE: News in brief

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1961, 615

TEXT:

1) In the metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Petrovskogo (Metallurgical Plant im. Petrovskiy) a ΓΥΠ-Co-0.5-1 (GUP-Co-0.5-1) type gamma defectoscope and a portable KC-7-0.13 (KS-7-0.13) container (165 kg) with radioactive cobalt is used on an industrial scale to study the metal structures and special parts of metal products, the welding seams of supporting steel struts, window frames, containers, products, the welding seams of supporting steel struts, window frames, containers, products, as well as large castings and heavy hammered products. 2) Three units were put into operation for the automatic electric surface-layer welding of large-size products, moreover apparatus for the vibrating-arc and electro-slag smelting. The technology for 19 various castings, a new nomogram for the velocities of surface-technology for 19 various castings, a new nomogram for the velocities of surface-technology for include products have been established. Suitable alloyed steels layer welding of circular products have been established. Suitable alloyed steels for substitution were selected, the conditions of forging and those of heat treatment after forging have been improved. Some of the products are surface-hardened. Due to the above modifications the service life of various exchangeable parts in-

Card 1/2

News in brief

S/133/61/000/007/008/017 A054/A129

creased 2 - 10 times. 3) In cooperation with the Proyektno-konstruktorskiy teknnologicheskiy institut (Technological Institute for Design and Construction) some
modifications have been made in the construction of the slag-ladle of open-hearth
furnaces. In the supporting rings of the 11 m capacity ladles elliptical apertures were made allowing a natural air flow. This ensures a more uniform heating
and cooling of the side-wall surface of the ladle and increased its service life
1.5 times.

Card 2/2

S/133/61/000/007/017/017 A054/A129

AUTHORS: Beda, N. Iv. Kotev, N. K.

TITLE: News in brief

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 7, 1961, 664

TEXT:

1) In the metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Petrovskogo (Metallurgical Plant imeni Petrovskiy) ways and means were found to lower the consumption coefficients of rolling processes. In 1960 a considerable saving in cast and rolled metal was effected by reducing the bottom crops by 1% and the head crops by 3%, by producing more light-weight sections and rolling with negative allowances, as well as by mounting an automatic reduction control device on the blooming mill in addition to two photoelectric pyrometers to control the temperature at the beginning and end of rolling and by applying more accurate roll-pass designs when rolling special sections. 2) Tests were carried out to improve the quality of tube steel. The causes of surface defects of tubings 90 mm in diameter rolled on 800-mm roll stands from 4.27-t carbon steel ingots were investigated. The output of first-class product was raised by 1% when the following measures were taken; rigid-bottom ingot molds were used with straight instead of curved eiges, a flatter bottom

Card 1/2

News in brief

S/133/61/000/007/017/017 A054/A129

and dozzles with a double conicity; the upper part of the ingot mold was planed in such a way that a flange of 10 - 12 mm was formed at each edge, preventing the sticking of the ingot; a better method was established for adjusting the ladles to bottom-casting; the configuration of square and oval pre-finishing roll-pass designs were changed in the rolls of the 800-mm blooming mill. By filling the oval caliber entirely, the depth of grooves and cracks in the metal did not increase when rolled again in the circular finishing roll-pass design.

Card 2/2

HEDA, N.I., inzh.; RYZHKOV, P.Ya., inzh.; GORYUCHKO, I.G., inzh.;

MASIKOVA, A.K., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: LIFSHITS, S.I.;

KOTOV, N.K.; KOSHCHEYEV, A.D.; CHUVICHKINA, N.K.; KOLPOVSKIY,

N.M.; GOLOVKO, O.F.; IDDENSKIY, A.M.; SERBIN, I.V.; IVANOV, I.T.;

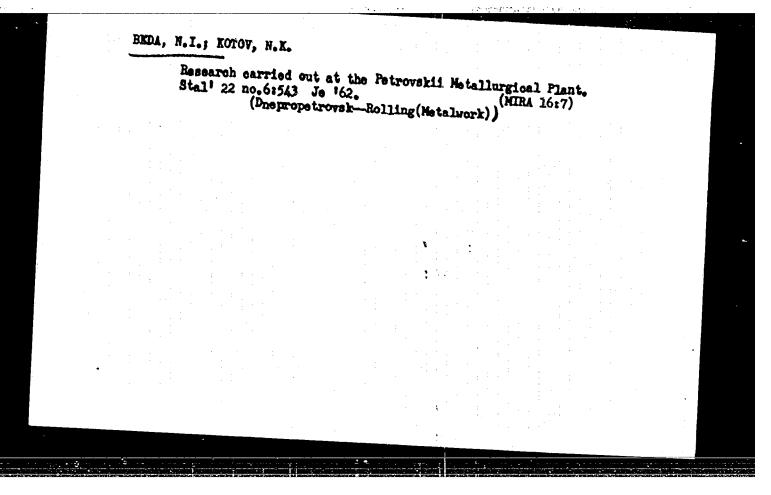
ALEKSEYEVA, N.V.; MENDEL'SON, N.Ya.

Quality of pipe billets and pipes made of killed converter steel.

Stal' 21 no.9:824-825 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Matallurgicheskiy zavod im. Petrovskogo i Truboprokatnyy

zavod im. Lenina. (Pipe, Steel)

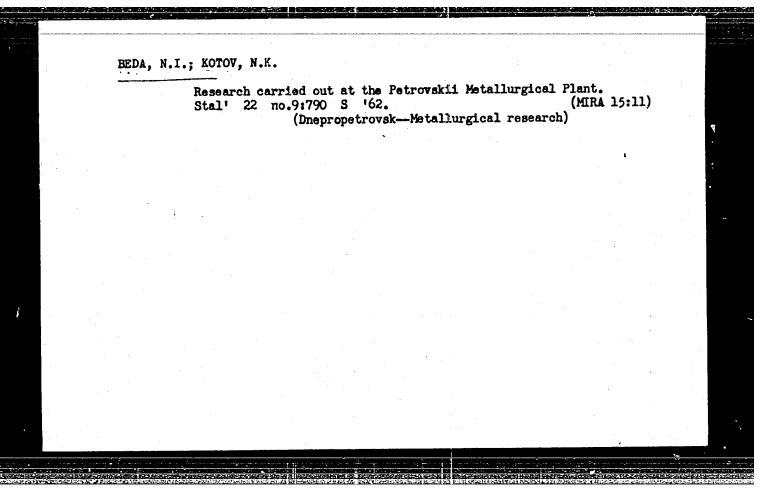


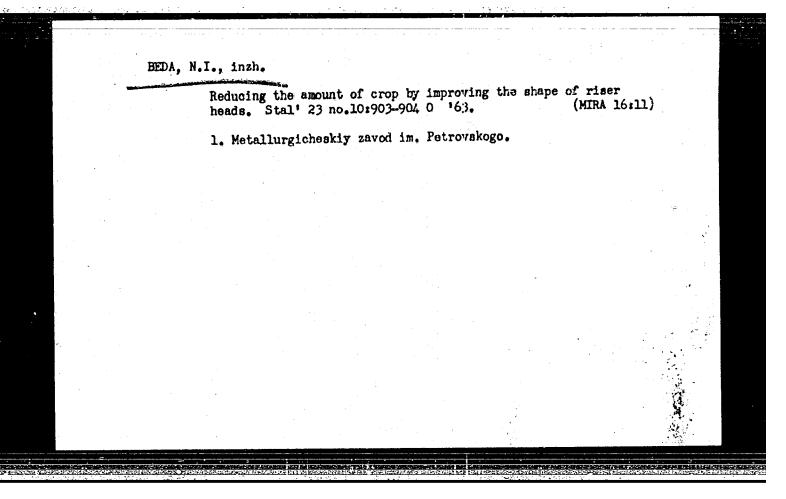
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000204120016-5

Research at the Petrovskii Metallurgical Plant. Stal' 22 no.7:619 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Bessemer process)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000204120016-5





DOLGOKER, Yu.P.; PASHUTIN, N.V.; ZHIGULIN, V.I., inzh.; EEDA, N.I., inzh.; RYZHKOV, P.Ya., inzh.; GAVRILOV, A.I., inzh.; CHEKHRANOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk

New developments in research. Stal' 23 no.10:928-929 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

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*	L 3855-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(f)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)	2.
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e de la companya de l	ACCESSION NR: AP5024826 UR/0032/65/031/010/1263/1264 620.179.1-1.05 52	Tr.
	AUTHOR: Beda, P. I.; Parshin, I. P.	
	TITLE: The VDZL-64 electric induction flaw detector for inspection of vane channels	wasta
	SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 10, 1965, 1263-1264	
6	ABSTRACT: The article is a description of the VDZL-64 flaw detector patented in 1962 (Author's Certificate No. 156735 published in Byulleten' izobreteniy No. 16, 1963). The instrument is designed for detection of surface flaws in nonmagnetic refractory materials in the lock channels of turbine blades in power machines. The instrument is sensitive to surface cracks 0.6 mm long and 0.15 mm deep with an opening of 0.0005 mm and greater. The device also detects subsurface nonmetallic inclusions to a depth of 1 mm. The flaw detector weighs approximately 20 kg, operates from a 220/127 v, 50 cps or 115 v, 400 cps power supply and generates eddy currents with a frequency of 300 kc. The device operates on the principle of comparing two symmetrically located channels on a single blade using two induction coils connected	9
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